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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

AN ACT to revive and amend "An Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an Act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an Act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said Acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any surety or co-surety of any debtor who is or shall become an absent for relief under the provisions of the Acts repealing section of this Act, shall be dead, legal representative or representatives of any such surety or co-surety shall be released from liability, in like manner as such surety or co-surety would [illegible] third section of the Act of [illegible] eighteen hundred and thirty-[illegible] co-surety of any such debtor [illegible] unknown, or if the consent of [illegible] representatives of any deceased cannot be obtained, and the [illegible] such deceased or absent surety [illegible] be sufficient to pay the debt [illegible] and the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] proof of these facts, he shall [illegible] such case, to grant such relief as [illegible] may be entitled to, according [illegible] of the Acts which this Act is [illegible] amend, upon the condition that [illegible] not be discharged thereby from his or [illegible] liability to such absent surety or co-surety, or [illegible] of such deceased debtor, for any part of [illegible] due to the United States, which may thereafter be paid by or out of the estate of any such absent or deceased surety or co-surety.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all discharges which have heretofore been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety or co-surety, shall be as valid as though such surety or co-surety had been alive and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the Act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such sureties as have heretofore been or may hereafter be relieved under the provisions of the Acts which this Act is intended to revive and amend, or under any other and former Act of Congress for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States:—*Provided,* That the District Attorney for the district in which such judgments are on record shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed or entitled to no property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the Government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied. In every case of application for such certificate, to a Judge at his chambers, ten days' notice shall be given to the District Attorney for the district where the application is made.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 7th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

THE BANK
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN,
SAM'L. REEVES,
WM. H. HORAH, } *Commissioners.*

Salisbury, June 7, 1834. 122A

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

State of North-Carolina, } JUNE 14th,
LINCOLN COUNTY. } 1834.

Petition for a Road and Ferry.

John Perkins, Alexander Perkins, Thos. Snodgrass and wife, the heirs of Ephraim Perkins, dec., heirs of Joseph Perkins, dec., heirs of Elisha Perkins, dec., and the heirs of Robert J. Miller and wife, dec., (all heirs at law of Eli Perkins, dec.) and to all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, that, at the next County Court to be held at Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July, a Petition will be presented for a Public Road, to pass over the lands of said heirs, and for a Public Ferry, to be established on the said road, across the Catawba River—both of which will be situated between Lincolnton and Statesville.

JACOB SHUFORD.

June 14, 1834. 6t

Job Printing neatly executed Here.

Poetic Recess

"The strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er them the sword or victory can gain,
"And time outside thy feeblest works in vain."

MORNING HYMN.

Hail! Nature's Universal King!
Creation's God! Thy praise we sing;
As mounts the sun o'er hill and sea,
His glories lift our hearts to Thee!

"Let there be light!" the Eternal said,
And darkness like a phantom fled;
O'er earth and sea effulgent shone
The glory of the Mighty One!

Then Man arose, a breathing form,
An essence of the Godhead, warm
With life and love, to worship Him
Before whose brightness suns are dim.

Pervading Spirit! veiled, with wing
Of Seraph rapt, Thy praise we sing!
Exhaustless fount of Love and Might,
We bless Thee for the gift of light.

MY LIFE IS LIKE, &c.

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail—its state is brief—
Restless and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree—
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print whose feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track will vanish from the strand.
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall e'er lament for me!

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
SIAMESE TWIN-BROTHERS.

ENG and CHANG* are natives of a small village on the sea-coast of Siam, called Maklong, about 60 miles from the capital. They were born in May, 1811, of Chinese parents, and are united to each other by a ligature, or band, about three and a half inches in length, and eight in circumference, formed at the extremity of the breast bone of each, and extending downwards to the abdomen. The upper part of the band is a strong cartilaginous substance; the lower part is soft and fleshy, and contains a tube or cavity, presumed to be about an inch and half in circumference. On the lower edge of the band, exactly in its centre, is situated the umbilicus or navel; (there being but ONE in common between them:) a pressure upon the lower part of the band when they cough, laugh, or sneeze, would cause considerable pain, which would be equally felt by each. If the connecting link be touched in the centre, both are equally sensible to it; but if half an inch from the centre, it is only felt by one. There is nevertheless a considerable degree of nervous sympathy between the two bodies, but it is entirely overpowered by the operation of the mind. This was strongly proved at one time by Dr. Roget, Secretary to the Royal Society, by means of a galvanic experiment. I am clearly of opinion that there is a degree of muscular power in the band, and that strength is sometimes communicated from one to the other. The flexibility of the cartilage is so great, that they can readily turn those shoulders towards each other which are outward when walking: indeed there probably would have been no difficulty in their walking either way, had they learned to do so when young. Their mother had a number of other children without any peculiarity, all of whom, excepting Chang and Eng, and a brother and sister, are dead.

Their father died when they were eight years of age; about the same time they were severely affected with the small pox, and shortly afterwards the measles; by both these disorders, they were equally ill, recovered at the same moment, and by the same remedies. Since that time they have never suffered by any illness, excepting occasionally a slight cough. They have been several months at sea, but never were ill in consequence of it, so as to cause nausea: on the contrary, they were always remarkably well on shipboard, would frequently go aloft, and many times have expressed a wish that they might at some future day command a ship of their own.

Their parents were of the poorer class, and until the youths left their home, they were engaged in fishing, manufacturing cocoanut oil, keeping poultry, &c., for the support of their family. A visiter once asked them what was their occupation in their own country; when they facetiously answered that they were merchants, having been engaged in the duck and egg trade.

They left Siam on the 1st of April, 1829, under the protection of Capt. Abel Coffin, on board the American ship Sachem, which was commanded by him, and who had obtained the consent of their parents and of the Government to their leaving the country. The mother and children were equally pleased with the voyage, as a sufficiency was left for her support, and all were aware of the respectability of those in whose charge they were placed. The youths never express any desire to return to their native country, excepting to visit their friends, after which they hope to pass the remainder of their lives in Europe or America.

They are as near as possible of the same height, about five feet two inches; are finely formed in every respect, and possess a great degree of muscular power for persons of their size. I have known them to carry a person upwards of an hundred feet, whose weight was 280 pounds; and to throw others without any difficulty, whose weight much exceeded theirs, which was, on the 1st of Jan. 1831, 210 pounds; having gained 40 pounds within a year. They are remarkably agile, can walk or run with great swiftness, and can swim as well as most single persons. Their activity can readily be imagined by those who have seen them playing at battledore and shuttlecock, a game of which they are particularly fond, as combining exercise with recreation. They are very fond of hunting, are quite expert with the fowling piece, and carry with them their shooting apparatus.—Their hair, which is about four feet in length, is braided in the Chinese style. In doing this, in washing, dressing, or in any other occupation, they require no assistance, each acting for himself with as perfect ease as would an individual.

Their intellectual powers are very acute, and in this respect it has not been observed that one possesses the slightest degree of superiority over the other. The wisdom of Providence is herein strongly manifested; for did any mental superiority exist, it would necessarily lead to contentions and struggles for pre-eminence, which happily is so far from being the case, that many who have visited them have left them under the impression that they were actuated by only one mind, so simultaneous were they in all their movements. They play at chess and draughts remarkably well, but never in opposition to each other; having been asked to do it, they replied that no more pleasure would be derived from it, than by playing with the right hand against the left.

They now dress in the fashion of this country. They are so conversant with the English language, that they can understand all that is said to them, and converse with tolerable fluency: they are also very desirous to make themselves generally acquainted with the manners and customs of our country.

A volume might be filled by enumerating their shrewdness and keenness of remark; and to mention one or two instances here may not be deemed improper. A visiter once came into the room, who had but one eye; upon which they observed to the door-keeper that the gentleman should have paid only half price for admission, as he had only half the chance to see which others had. On seeing a cripple who had lost both hands and feet, they made him a present, remarking that as they had four hands and he none, it was not only a pleasure, but their duty to assist him.

The ex-king of France, Charles X, once visited them in Liverpool, and on leaving them, made them a present of a piece of gold: after he was gone, they observed that they supposed the reason why he gave them gold was because he had no crown. Indeed, there are few who visit them, who escape their notice, and they generally amuse themselves and friends an hour or two in the evening, by relating some of the strange observations they have heard during the day, and in remarks upon those they have seen at the exhibition room.

Their feelings are warm and affectionate,* and their conduct amiable and well regulated. They are very susceptible, and an act of kindness or affectionate treatment of any description is never forgotten, while an injury or insult offered to one is equally resented by the other. They never enter into conversation or discussion with each other, because, possessing, as before observed, the same quantum of intellect, and having been placed constantly in the same circumstances, precisely the same effects have been produced upon the mind of each; therefore they have not that to communicate which two other beings would have under the common circumstances of distinct observation. It is occasionally observed that a simple remark may be made by one to the other, but I have never known them to enter into conversation with each other. The attempt has been frequently made to engage them in separate conversations with different individuals, but without success, as they are invariably inclined to direct their attentions to the same thing at the same time.

In their movements the most perfect equanimity is observed, the one always concurring with the other so exactly, that they appear as if actuated by one common mind, and it is next to impossible, by the strictest scrutiny, to discover with which the impulse originates, whenever they arise of their own accord. In their necessary employments of life, or in their amusements, they have never been known to pass an angry word with each other; and whenever either wishes to pursue any particular course, he immediately follows the bent of his inclinations, without the least intimation by word or motion to the other, who, nevertheless, readily coincides, and without the slightest hesitation, moves wherever the will of the former may direct. As the one always assents to the movements of the other, and as no words pass between them, it is curious to imagine how such assent is conveyed.

Their appetites are remarkably good, and they are now quite accustomed to, and pleased with, the general living of this country. Their usual beverage is tea, coffee, or water; wine or spirits they seldom taste. Their likings or distastes for particular food are the same precisely; whatever pleases one, gratifies also the other; and any thing unpleasant to one, has the same effect upon the mind of his brother. This remark applies not only to food, but also to persons and things with which they come in contact. They invariably feel hunger and thirst at the same time, and the quantity of food taken by them is as nearly alike as possible.

Both feel the desire to sleep simultaneously, and they always awake at the same moment. I have never yet known one to be sleeping and the other awake at the same time; indeed, when asleep, so great is the nervous sympathy which exists between them, that a touch upon the body of either will awaken both. While in bed, they are not confined to any particular position, but rest on either side, as may best suit their convenience, generally, however, with their faces towards each other.—They usually sleep nine or ten hours each night, and quite soundly; when they do feel restless, and desire to vary their position, the one must roll entirely over the other, and they have frequently been observed to do this without either awaking or being apparently disturbed by the change.

Upon the possibility or otherwise of separating them by surgical means, some difference appears in the opinions of scientific men; ninety-nine in an hundred believe it altogether impossible, and all, that it would be an experiment of such risk as not to be warranted, unless in the event of the death of one; and that it is considered as almost an impossibility, in consequence of the strong degree of circulation which is between them. It is, however, to them a very unpleasant subject, and they feel quite averse to have it spoken of. They have often remarked that they never saw any single person as happy as they are, therefore they have no reason to wish for a change.

The humidity of a northern climate did not at first agree with them; the weather, on their arrival in England, being unceasingly damp and foggy, both, in consequence, were severely affected by colds and coughs, in equal degrees, from which they recovered simultaneously. During the dark and foggy days, they would sometimes take a deadened coal from the grate, and, holding it up, call it the London sun; and the day after their arrival there, it being necessary to have lighted candles in the drawing room at noon in consequence of the fog and smoke, they went to bed, insisting that it was not possible it could be day-time.—Snow they had never seen till they went to England, and on first viewing it they were much astonished, inquiring whether it was sugar or salt.

The youths arrived in the United States from their native country, in August, 1829; remained in America eight weeks, and embarked for London, where they arrived on the 19th November following. They remained in Great Britain until January, 1831, having travelled upwards of 2500 miles in the kingdom, and received the visits of about 300,000 individuals in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Leeds, York, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham, and most of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom. They were honored by visits from her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, and others of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors, nobility, and by most of the philosophers and scientific men of the age. They have travelled in all the United States except Vermont, Missouri, and Illinois.

Having thus, in order to gratify public curiosity, hastily put together a few prominent facts regarding this extraordinary variety in the works of Almighty power, it need scarcely be observed that the most fastidious female will find nothing in the exhibition to wound her delicate feelings. Ladies of the first rank, both in Europe and America, have visited them daily in great numbers; and of all who have honoured them with their company, none have appeared more gratified than the gentler sex.

* It may be observed that Eng is always on the right, Chang consequently on the left. Their names are pronounced as if spelt Ing and Chun.

* They became so much attached to a boy in Salisbury, that they proposed to take him to France and bear his expenses till his return home.

PROSPECTUS FOR AN EXTRA TELEGRAPH

Before the result of the late elections in Virginia was known, the Richmond Enquirer published a letter from Washington, from which the following is an extract:

"Without this Bank question, they (the opposition) would have succeeded. Without it, we should have been in a minority in the House before now. Without it, we should never have been enabled to keep a national party united upon principle—but the political map would have been broken into sections," &c.

The purpose for which the question of the Bank was brought into the present Congress, is further and more fully explained in the same paper in these words:

"What will be the state of parties in the Legislature, in relation to the Bank, next December? There is the true point. This will be the sole question here and every where else, next winter. It is the all absorbing interest. All the persons looked to as candidates for the Presidency, a matter which will by that time have become thoroughly identified with party questions, are National Bank men. *The Administration is against it, and the candidate of the Democracy will be against it.*"

If to these we add the fact that on the day of the date of his letter to Mr. Duane, ordering the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, General Jackson was in Boston, so sick that his speedy dissolution was anticipated—so much so, that all but his immediate attendants, of whom Mr. Van Buren was one, were forbidden his presence; it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it was then resolved to renew the war upon the Bank, for the purpose of bringing that question again before the public, under a belief that it was the only means of coercing the party in power into the support of Mr. Van Buren, as the successor of the present incumbent.

The following article published in the Albany Argus but a few days before the measure was consummated, casts further light upon this subject. Hear what the Argus then said. It said:

"The Richmond Enquirer speaks, with its accustomed point and force, on the subject of the disclosures in relation to the 'secret service fund' of the Bank of the United States, and the unscrupulous and corrupt use of it by that great monopoly. We have no doubt that when the hidden transactions of the Bank shall be exposed to the light, they will as much astonish its opponents as they will confound its friends. *But, in our judgment, the question of the Government deposites has nothing to do with any such disclosure.* THERE ARE OTHER REASONS, COGENT AND UNANSWERABLE, WHICH OUTWEIGH ALL ARGUMENT, WHATEVER IT MAY BE, AGAINST PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION ON THIS SUBJECT. Delay may weaken the position of the Administration and its friends in this respect. It can scarcely add to their strength."

A distinguished British writer has said:

"When the Legislative and Executive powers are united, there can be no public liberty; they will be united in *England,* whenever Parliament comes to be, through the influence of corruption, at the absolute command of the Court." This is the danger of all danger; the evil of all evils."

What this writer said of England, is true of the United States. There can be no public liberty, when the legislature comes to be at the absolute command of the *Court.* That would now be the case but for the independence and virtue of the Senate. An unconstitutional cabal have seized upon the Executive; they have so flattered his vanity and inflamed his passions, as to shut out truth and argument from his ears.

By an abuse of the patronage of the Government, they have subsidized the press, and through its agency have poisoned the fountains of public intelligence; so as to hold the people themselves in disgraceful vassalage to a party hostile in all its elements, and held together solely by the consideration that by acting in concert they are enabled to govern and plunder the people. Indeed the Senate is now the only barrier to their absolute control over the destinies of the country. Whether that body shall become the mere creature of the Executive will, the agent of this corrupt cabal, depends upon the result of the elections to take place within a few months to come. The immediate assault of the Executive having been repulsed, the active agents have resolved on transferring the warfare to the people, and we are notified of their purpose of issuing an extra Globe, for six months, at the rate of one dollar, and all the agents and interests of the party are required to contribute to its circulation. Their prospectus declares that "the Senate is a grand electioneering committee, in *the service of the Bank,*"—that the Bank is a "new power which threatens to take the management of public affairs out of the hands of the people"—that those who are opposed to the measure which has cast a gloom over the whole country are the "*Enemies* of the Bank," and concludes by an appeal to those into whose hands the prospectus may come, "to form themselves to raise forthwith, five, ten, or twenty subscribers, and forward the money."

We have thus the plan of the campaign. What the patronage of the Government has failed to accomplish will be attempted by the grossest calumnies, and the most unblushing falsehoods. Nothing that a desperate faction, armed with power and patronage, can do, will be left undone. Will the people fold their arms and surrender their liberties without a struggle? For one, we will not. We too will issue an Extra.

The Bank has been assailed for the purpose of exciting the public prejudice against an unpopular institution, because when the people are excited they become an easy prey to artful and profligate leaders. We are not the partisans of the Bank,—we are the advocates of the Constitution, of the laws, and of truth and justice. In the assault upon the Bank, all these have been violated, and therefore, although the Bank dwindles into nothing, when compared with the great interests involved in the issue, their vindication necessarily involves the discussion of the Bank. Yet, as the Bank is but an incident in the question before us, to the officers and friends of that institution we commit the task of defending it, and for that purpose our columns will be open to them. Our labors will be directed to the true issue—to save the Constitution and the liberties of the people—we will counteract calumnies by the publication of truth—we will send the antidote after the poison.

Our purpose will be to combine the elements of opposition; and by a moderate, firm, and patriotic exposure, of the character and actions of the corrupt cabal whose intrigues threaten to subvert our institutions, arouse the people to a sense of the impending danger, and save the country by bringing their power into the next Congress; for there is no room to hope that a change of measures will take place until the people shall vindicate their own rights by the election of members of Congress who will look to them as the source of authority. This cannot be done without organization and concert. All the interests who desire to restore the authority of the laws and of the Constitution, must for a time surrender personal considerations, and combine their efforts in the common purpose. Our liberties are in danger,—all depends upon the issues of the elections to take place in a few months. Let every one, therefore, do his duty. Let us save the country. If there be cause of difference among us, and that there is we will not deny, let its adjustment be postponed until the corrupt cabal is overthrown—until then let us be united. To this purpose the Extra Telegraph will be devoted. It will be published weekly on a double royal sheet, in pamphlet form, of thirty-two pages, for six months, from the 15th June next, at the rate of five dollars for five copies, payable in all cases in advance. The first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued to supply new subscribers.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, May 20th, 1834.

"The wicked can quote Scripture."

The Globe and its correspondents are becoming quite religious, and quote Scripture just as the Tories of England have always quoted it to justify their measures and the principles of monarchy. One of these in the last Globe has this precious paragraph, which is introduced, not for the first time, to sustain tyranny and despotism: "Obey the Good Book, which says, "Revile not the rulers of the land!" Hear that, ye impious wretches who dare call in question the wisdom of the measures of the Executive, who dare to say that he has violated the Constitution, and usurped powers, and put forth claims to powers not given! Here is scripture to put you to shame, and to teach you your duty. "Revile not the rulers of the land."